

The Motion Picture Censorship Law

The motion picture regulation law has been published in the October 1939 edition of the Examination Annual (of 1938), but in Sept. 1940, a part of the "motion picture law-enforcement regulation" was amended and in Dec. the same year, by the order of the Information Bureau, both the "motion picture operation ordinance" and the "motion picture enforcement regulation" are amended. And in March 1941, rearranged by the committee a part of the "motion picture law," and in June 1944, and in April and Dec. 1942 and Jan. 1944, a part of the "motion picture enforcement regulation" was amended and, therefore, we hereby give the entire laws effective.

The Motion Picture Law (Law No. 66 dated April 5, 1939)

Art. 1. The object of this law is to raise the quality of motion pictures and to foster the healthy development of the motion picture industry in order to promote the development of national culture.

Art. 2. Any person who intends to produce or distribute motion pictures must obtain a permit from the competent minister in accordance with the provisions of ordinance. The scope of the industry for the production and distribution of motion pictures provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be fixed by an Imperial Ordinance.

Art. 3. Any person who has taken over by inheritance the business of a person who had obtained the permit mentioned in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article, upon the latter's death shall be considered as having obtained the permit mentioned in that paragraph.

Art. 4. The competent minister may suspend or restrict the business or cancel the permit in case a person who is engaged in the production of motion pictures (motion picture producer) under the permit mentioned in Paragraph 1 of Article III, or a person who is engaged in the distribution of motion pictures (motion picture distributor) under the permit mentioned in that paragraph; has violated the ordinance issued under this law or dispositions made under such ordinance or has performed acts harmful to public interest in connection with his business.

Art. 5. Any person who desires to enter the kind of business designated by the competent minister as a business concerning the production of motion pictures by motion picture producers must register according to the stipulations of ordinance. However, this shall not apply to persons below the age of 14.

Art. 6. The competent minister may suspend the business or cancel the registration in case any person who had registered under the preceding Article, has committed such acts as to degrade himself, or in case he considers such a person as improper to engage in the kind of business provided for in that Article.

Art. 7. Motion picture producers shall not be permitted to allow any person who has not registered himself under provisions of Article V, to engage in the kind of business designated by that Article except in the case where it is fixed otherwise by ordinance.

This shall apply also to any person whose business has been suspended in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article.

Art. 8. In case it is deemed necessary from the standpoint of the prevention of harms and the protection of health and other public interests, the administrative government offices may provide restrictions, in accordance with the provisions of ordinance, against the motion picture producers relative to the engagement in business and also the production of motion pictures by those engaged in the actual work of motion picture production.

Art. 9. In case motion picture producers intend to produce the kind of motion pictures designated by the competent minister, they shall report to the competent minister the items stipulated by ordinance prior to the commencement of the filming. The same shall apply in case the principal parts of the items so reported have been changed. If deemed necessary from the standpoint of public peace or public morals, the competent minister may order changes to be made in the items reported in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Art. 10. The competent minister may recommend those pictures which he believes will specially contribute to the advancement of national culture.

Art. 11. If deemed necessary to specially preserve from the standpoint of public interest, the competent minister may specify the motion picture and order its owner to temporarily submit the picture to him for reproduction.

Art. 12. If deemed necessary the competent minister may, in accordance with the provisions of ordinance, provide restrictions against motion picture distributors relative to the distribution of foreign motion pictures and their kind and amount.

Art. 13. No motion picture may be exported unless examined and passed by the administrative government offices in accordance with the provisions of ordinance. Under special circumstances the competent minister may restrict or prohibit the exportation of motion pictures which have passed the censorship provided for in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 14. No motion picture may be shown before the public unless examined and passed by the administrative government office in accordance with the provisions of ordinance.

The provisions of Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall correspondingly apply to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 15. The competent minister may by ordinance order motion picture exhibitors to show to the public special kinds of motion pictures which are beneficial from the standpoint of people's education.

The administrative government office may, in accordance with the provisions of ordinance, furnish to specially designated motion picture exhibitors motion pictures which are necessary from the standpoint of enlightenment and propaganda and have them shown during a specified period of time.

Art. 16. If deemed necessary, the competent minister may in accordance with the provisions of ordinance, restrict motion picture exhibitors in respect to the kind and quality of foreign pictures to be shown.

Art. 17. If deemed necessary from the standpoint of prevention of harms and the protection of health, education, and other public interests, the administrative government office may, in accordance with the provisions of ordinance, restrict the motion picture exhibitors and others who show them relative to the time of showing, method of showing, the extent of people to be admitted, and other matters relating to exhibition.

Art. 18. If deemed especially necessary from the standpoint of public interests, the competent minister may issue to the motion picture producers, distributors or exhibitors orders relative to the kinds and quantity of pictures to be produced, the adjustment of their distribution, the improvement of equipments, or the prevention of unfair competition.

Art. 19. (Deleted)

Art. 20. The administrative government office may have its officials inspect the places where the motion pictures are produced or shown. In such a case the officials concerned shall carry with them identification badges.

The administrative government office may order the motion picture producers, distributors and exhibitors to submit reports on matters concerning their respective business.

Art. 21. Anyone who engages in the production or distribution of motion pictures without permit as provided for in Article 2, Paragraph 1, shall be sentenced to less than 6 months imprisonment, or fined less than ¥ 2,000.

Art. 22. Any person who comes under any one of the following categories shall be fined less than ¥ 500:

1. Those who violates suspension or restriction based on the provisions of Article 4.

2. Those who violated the restriction based on the provisions of Articles 8, 12, 16 or 17.

3. Those who violated the provisions of Article 13, Paragraph 1, or those who exported or tried to export motion pictures in violation of the restriction or prohibition based on the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the same Article.

4. Those who violated the provisions of Article 14, Paragraph 1, or who violated the restriction or prohibition based on the prohibition of Paragraph 2 of the same Article.

5. Those who violated the order based on the provisions of Article 15 or 18.

6. Those who refused, hindered, or evaded the inspection based on the provisions of Article 20, Paragraph 1, or who failed to make the report in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the same Article, or made a false report.

Art. 23. Any person who comes under any one of the following categories shall be fined less than ¥500:

1. Those who, without registering in accordance with the provisions of Article 5, engaged as an occupation in the kind of business based on the provisions of that article.

2. Those who violated the suspension based on the provisions of Article 6.

3. Those who violated the provisions of Article 7.

4. Those who started filming without submitting the report based on the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 1.

5. Those who violated the orders based on the provisions of Article 11.

Art. 24. Motion picture producers, distributors, or exhibitors shall not be immune from punishment, on the ground that an act was done without his direction, for acts of violation mentioned in Article 21, Paragraphs 1 to 5 and the forepart of Paragraph 6 of Article 22, or Paragraphs 3 to 5 of the preceding article, committed with reference to the business by their representatives, family heads, family members, inmates, employers and others engaged in the work.

Art. 25. The punitive regulations of Article 25, Article 21, Paragraphs 1 to 5 and the latter part of Paragraph 6 of Article 22, and Paragraphs 3 to 5 of Article 23 shall be applicable to the directors and other officers who execute the business of legal persons in the case of legal persons, and to the statutory representations in the case of minors or incompetents. However, this shall not be applicable to minors who have the same ability as adults in respect to the business.

Art. 26. No sentence of imprisonment shall be given in the case of the above.

Supplementary Regulations

The day of enforcement of this law shall be set by Imperial Ordinance (By Imperial Ordinance No. 667 of 1939, this law became effective on Oct. 1, 1939.)

Supplementary Regulation (Law No. 35 of 1941)

Art. 37. The date of enforcement of this law shall be fixed in respect to each provision by the Imperial Ordinance.

(By Imperial Ordinance No. 306 of 1941, this law was enforced from April 1, 1941.)

The Motion Picture Law Enforcement Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 668, Sept. 26, 1949) (Amended by Imperial Ordinance No. 916 of 1940.)

Art. 1. The business of motion picture production mentioned in Article 2 of the Motion Picture Law covers the business producing motion pictures, including planning, photographing and editing. The business of engaging in one or two of the planning, photographing, or editing shall be regarded as motion picture production business.

The motion picture distribution business mentioned in Article 2 of the Motion Picture Law is a business which rents or sells motion pictures to exhibitors and others who show motion pictures.

Art. 2. The competent ministers mentioned in Article 2, Paragraph 1, and Articles 4 and 18 are the Prime Minister, Home Minister and Education Minister; those mentioned in Article 9, Article 12, Paragraph 2 of Article 13, and Article 16 are the Prime Minister and Home Minister; that mentioned in Articles 5 and 6, is the Home Minister; and that mentioned in article 10, Article 11 and Paragraph 1 of Article 15 is the Education Minister.

Supplementary Regulation

This Ordinance shall be enforced from the date of its promulgation.

Supplementary Regulation
(Imperial Ordinance No. 916, of 1940)

This ordinance shall be enforced from the date of its promulgation.

Motion Picture Law Enforcement Regulations

(Ministerial Ordinance No. 1 dated Sept. 27, 1939, Home, Education, and Welfare Ministries.)

Amended by: Ministerial Ordinance No. 37 dated Sept. 1940 of Home Education and Welfare Ministries; Ministerial Ordinance No. 1 dated Dec. 1940, Ministerial Ordinance No. 1 dated June 1941, Ministerial Ordinance No. 1, dated April, 1943, Ministerial Ordinance dated December, 1943, and Ministerial Ordinance dated January, 1944, all of cabinet, Home, Education and Welfare Ministries.

Art. 1. Anyone who desires to obtain permission for the motion picture production business prescribed in Article 2, Paragraph 1, of the Motion Picture Law, shall file with the Prime Minister, Home Minister, and Education Minister an application, in quadruplicate, containing the following particulars, through the governor of the prefecture where their main business office is located in the case of Tokyo-fu, through the Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police Board; the same applies hereinafter:

1. Name and address.
2. Scope of business.
3. The place of motion picture production.
4. The structure and equipment of the motion picture production office.
 - a. General plan (map required).
 - b. The structure and equipment of the building for photographing, recording, developing, printing, projecting and storage (map required).
 - c. The kinds and number of photographic machine recorders, and printing apparatus.
 - d. Electric equipment (map required).
5. The kinds of motion pictures to be produced.
6. The number of pictures produced in a year.
7. Number of workers according to each line of work.
8. When business is to start, a prospectus and budget of revenue and the expenditures should be attached to the application.

In case it is intended to alter the items in numbers 2 and 3, a and b of number 4, number 5 or number 8, all of Paragraph 1 on application for permission, together with the reasons therefor, must be filed with the Prime Minister, Home and Education Ministers through the local governor, as in the cases of Paragraph 1. When the items of Number 1 of Paragraph 1 has been altered, a report thereof, in triplicate, must be filed without delay with the Prime Minister, Home and Education Ministers through the local governor as provided for in Paragraph 1.

Art. 2. Those who intend to obtain permit for engaging in the motion picture distribution business must file with the Prime Minister, Home and Education Ministers an application, in quadruplicate, containing the following particulars, through the governor of the prefecture wherein the principal business office of the motion picture distribution business is located:

1. Name and address.
2. The location of the branch offices and other distribution places.
3. The territory of distribution.
4. The method of distribution.
5. The kind of motion pictures to be distributed.
6. The number of pictures to be distributed in a year.
7. When the business is to be begun.

The prospectus and budget of revenues and expenditures must be attached to the application.

In case it is intended to alter the items in Number 5 or 7 of Paragraph 1, an application for permission together with the reasons therefor, must be filed with the Prime Minister, Home and Education Ministers through the local governor as in the case of Paragraph 1.

When the items of Number 1 to 4 of Paragraph 1 have been altered, a report thereof in triplicate must be filed without delay with Prime Minister, Home and Education Ministers through the local governor as provided for in Paragraph 1.

Art. 3. When a motion picture producer or distributor has started or abandoned his business, he must without delay file a report thereof in triplicate with the Prime Minister, Home and Education Ministers through the local governor as provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 1 or in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article. The same shall be applicable in the case where he intends to suspend business continuously for a period of over 6 months.

Art. 4. Any person who has taken over by inheritance the business of a motion picture producer or distributor upon the latter's death must file a report thereof in triplicate, together with a copy of the census register, within one month with the Prime Minister, Home and Education Ministers through the local governor and provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 1 or Paragraph 1 of Article 2.

. Art. 5. (Deleted)

Art. 6. In accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Motion Picture Law, the kinds of business are designated as follows:

1. Production of the standard type pictures.
2. Production of small type pictures.
3. Production of special type pictures.
4. Acting.
5. Photographing of standard type pictures.
6. Photographing of small type pictures.
7. Photographing of special pictures.

By standard type pictures is meant pictures having 35 mm width (excepting special pictures). By small type pictures is meant pictures having a width of less than 35mm. (except special pictures). By special pictures is meant sketches and the like.

Art. 7. Those who desire to obtain registration in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Motion Picture Law, must file with the Home Ministry an application containing the following particulars:

1. Name and address, (including a trade name if any), and date of birth.
2. Kind of business.

The following documents should be attached to the application mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

1. Personal history.
2. Certificate of technical qualification issued by the Home Minister.
3. In case the applicant is a minor, a document attesting to the consent of his guardian, or one who supervises him in lieu of the guardian; in case the applicant is a wife, a document attesting to her husband's consent; and in case the applicant is still attending school, a document giving the opinion of the principal of his school.

When the item provided for in number 1 of paragraph 1 has been altered, a report thereof shall be filed with the Home Minister.

Art. 8. When the Home Minister has registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Motion Picture Law, he shall issue a certificate of registration, Form 2.

When a person who had received the certificate of registration provided for in the preceding paragraph has changed his name, or lost or damaged the certificate of registration, he shall apply to the Home Minister for the renewal or reissuance thereof.

Art. 9. Any person whose business has been suspended or whose registration has been cancelled in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Motion Picture Law must return without delay to the

Home Minister the registration certificate which he had obtained in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

When the period of business suspension has expired the certificate of registration shall be returned to the owner.

Art. 10. When a person who had been registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Motion Picture Law has either abolished his business or died, the registrant in the case of business abolition and the head of the family or a family member in the case of his death must report this fact without delay to the Home Minister.

Art. 11. When a motion picture producer desires to employ any person under 14 years of age in the kind of business enumerated in Article 6, he must file with the Home Minister a report containing the following particulars:

1. Name and address.
2. Name (including trade name, if any), address, and the date of birth of the persons who are to engage in the business.
3. The kind of business in which he is to be employed.

The following papers must be attached to the above report:

1. Physician's certificate testifying that the person's health is suited to engage in such a business.
2. A certificate of the consent of the guardian or one who supervises in place of the guardian. In case the person who is to engage in the business is still attending school, a document giving the opinion of the principal of his school.

Art. 12. A motion picture producer may employ in the following case persons who have not received registration in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the Motion Picture Law in the kind of business enumerated in Article 6 in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of that law.

1. Temporary employment at the time of production only.

Art. 13. Motion picture producers shall not employ any person under 16 years of age or females in motion picture production during 10.00 p.m. to 5.00 a.m. However, this shall not be applicable in case of temporary necessity if the permission of the local police chief has been obtained.

Art. 14. In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the Motion Picture Law, the kind of motion pictures are designated as follows:

1. Dramatic motion pictures.

Article 15. In case a motion picture producer desires to report in accordance with the provisions of the forepart of Paragraph 1 of Article 9, he must file with the Prime Minister and Home Minister a

report in duplicate containing the following particulars ten days before the commencement of the photographing:

1. Name and address.
2. Title of the picture.
3. Original writer and dramatizer.
4. Actors, Chief Actor.
5. Contents of the picture (attach three copies of play-book).
6. Date of commencing photographing and date of completion of production.

If deemed necessary, the Prime Minister and Home Minister may order the submission of a document certifying the copyright of the motion picture.

When the motion picture producer has altered the principal part of the items prescribed by numbers 2 to 4, or number 5, of Paragraph 1, he must file a report each time with the Home Minister in accordance with the provisions of the latter part of Article 9 of the Motion Picture Law.

Art. 16. The selection and recommendation of motion pictures in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Motion Picture Law shall be made as follows:

1. Recommendation.
2. Presentation of prize.

The presentation of the prize money shall be made to the producer of the motion picture selected as specially good out of those recommended by the Education Minister in accordance with the provisions of number 1 of the preceding paragraph.

Article 17. The owner of the motion picture which received the recommendation provided for in the preceding Article may submit to the Education Minister the original play of the motion picture which contains the stamp of approval as per Form 8, and obtain a stamp thereon of recommendation as per Form 3.

Art. 18. When the Education Minister orders the submission of a motion picture in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of the Motion Picture Law, he shall indicate to the owner of the motion picture the title of the motion picture, the date of submission, the period of submission, and other necessary items.

If the owner of the motion picture prescribed in the preceding paragraph is unable to submit it in accordance with the indications based on the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he must without delay submit to the Education Minister a report giving the reasons therefor.

Art. 19. By foreign motion pictures, as referred to in the Motion Picture Law, is meant any one of the following:

1. Motion pictures produced in foreign countries, except those produced by legal persons established by Japanese nationals or under Japanese law and in which the principal producers, actors, or photographers are Japanese nationals, and also the principal language used in the title or talking is not a foreign language.

2. Motion pictures produced in Japan by foreigners or foreign legal persons except those in which the principal producers, actors, or photographers are Japanese and the chief language used in the title or talking is not a foreign language.

Art. 20. Motion picture distributors shall not distribute foreign motion pictures in excess of the quota allotted by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

The allotment of quotas mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made in respect to foreign motion pictures which are dramatic motion pictures, to be distributed in the following year. However, to those who wish to newly distribute foreign motion pictures which are dramatic motion pictures, allotment of the quota for distribution during the current year may be made.

Art. 21. When motion picture distributors desire to receive the quotas prescribed in the preceding article, they must file with the Prime Minister and Home Minister an application in duplicate by October 31 of each year.

In the case of the proviso contained in Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, and also under other special circumstances, a motion picture distributor may submit an application provided for in the preceding paragraph, notwithstanding the restriction of date prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Art. 22. The application prescribed in the above Article shall contain the following items:

1. Name and address.
2. The number of foreign motion pictures to be distributed.

The following documents must be attached to the application provided for in the preceding paragraph:

1. A record, as per Form 4, of the foreign motion pictures which are dramatic motion pictures, distributed in the three years preceding the month previous to the date of application.
2. Record, as per Form 5, of the motion pictures exported during the one year preceding the month previous to the date of application.

Art. 23. If deemed necessary, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister may change the quotas which were allotted in accordance with the provisions of Article 20.

Art. 24. Those who desire to obtain the censorship provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 13 of the Motion Picture Law, must file with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister an application for censorship, in duplicate, containing the following items, together with two copies each of the motion picture to be censored and the scenario:

1. Name and address.
2. Title of the motion picture.
3. Name and address of the producer.
4. Length of picture and number of volumes.
5. Date of exportation.
6. Object of exportation.
7. Place of exportation and destination.
8. Name and address of consignee.

In the case of news reels, when there is no time to undergo the censorship of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, an application for censorship may be made to, and censorship obtained from the local governor of the place of production or exportation of the news reels in accordance with the example of the preceding paragraph.

If deemed necessary, the censorship government office may order the submission of a document attesting to the copyright of the motion picture.

Art. 25. Those who desire to obtain the censorship prescribed by Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Motion Picture Law, must file with the Prime Minister and the Home Minister an application for censorship, in triplicate, containing the following items, together with four copies each of the motion picture which is to be censored and the scenario (only one copy in the case of application by the same applicant for the reproduction of a motion picture within three years after passing the censorship):

1. Name and address.
2. Title of the motion picture. (For foreign motion pictures, original and translated names.)
3. Name and address of the producer.
4. Length and number of volumes.
5. In the case of dramatic motion pictures, the date a report was made in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 9 of the Motion Picture Law.

In the case of news reels, when there is no time to obtain censorship, an application may be made to, and censorship obtained from, the local governor of the place where they are to be shown, in accordance with the example of the preceding paragraph.

The provisions of Paragraph 3 of the preceding Article shall be applicable correspondingly to the cases provided for in the two preceding paragraphs.

Art. 26. Those motion pictures which have been censored in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 13 of the Motion Picture Law shall be rejected when they fall under any one of the following categories:

1. Those likely to constitute "lese majeste", or to lower the prestige of our country.
2. Those likely to prove harmful to our national interests, military, political, diplomatic, economic, etc.
3. Those likely to hinder the enlightenment of and propaganda on matters which form the basis of the prosecution of national policies.
4. Those likely to cause a misunderstanding of national culture.
5. Those which are greatly deficient in production technique.
6. Others which are not suitable for exportation.

Art. 27. Those motion pictures which have been censored in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Motion Picture Law shall be rejected when they fall under any one of the following categories:

1. Those which are likely to constitute "lese majeste", or to lower the prestige of our country.
2. Those likely to foster sedition.
3. Those likely to hinder public interests, political, military, diplomatic, economics, etc.
4. Those likely to hinder enlightenment and propaganda on matters which form the basis of the prosecution of national interests.
5. Those likely to corrupt good manners and degrade public morality.
6. Those likely to destroy the purity of the national language.
7. Those which are greatly deficient in production technique.
8. Others which are likely to hinder the development of national culture.

Art. 28. For the motion pictures which have passed the censorship, a censorship certificate, as per Form 6, shall be issued and a censorship stamp, as per Form 7, and also a notation number shall be affixed to the motion picture in the case of an application made in accordance with the provisions of Article 24; in the case of an application made in accordance with the provisions of Article 25, a censorship stamp, as per Form 7, and a notation number shall be placed on the motion picture, and a censorship stamp, as per Form 8, shall be affixed to the scenario. However, the stamping and numbering may be omitted in the case of motion pictures which passed the censorship provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 24 and Paragraph 2 of Article 25.

Art. 29. The valid period of censorship is three months in the case of censorship provided for in Paragraph one of Article 13, of the Motion Picture Law, and three years in the case of censorship provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of that law. However, the valid period of censorship is three months in the case of those done by local governors in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of that law, and their validity shall extend to the other prefectures.

Art. 30. The censorship government offices may, under special circumstances, fix a validity period different from that prescribed in the preceding Article, or make restrictions as to area and other matters in respect to the motion pictures censored by them.

When the restrictions provided for in the preceding paragraph are made, the censorship government offices shall indicate them on the censorship certificate in the case of an application made in accordance with the provisions of Article 24, and in the scenario in the case of an application made in accordance with the provisions of Article 25.

Art. 31. When the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have made the dispositions provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the Motion Picture Law, they shall, in the case of prohibition, require the return of the censorship certificate and strike out the censorship stamp and notation number affixed to the motion picture, and, in the case of restrictions, indicate such restrictions on the censorship certificate.

When the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have made the dispositions provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 14, they shall, in the case of prohibition, strike out the censorship stamp and notation number affixed to the relative motion picture and the censorship stamp affixed to the scenario of the motion picture, and, in the case of restrictions, indicate such restrictions on the scenario of the relative motion picture.

Art. 32. When a motion picture which has passed the censorship comes to fall under any one of the following categories, an application may be made to the censorship government offices which censored the motion picture, for the re-stamping of the censorship stamp or notation number, or the reissuance of the censorship certificate:

1. When the censorship stamp, or notation number, has been damaged.
2. When the scenario which contained the censorship stamp has been lost or damaged.
3. When the censorship certificate has been lost or damaged.

In the case of number 2 of the preceding paragraph, one copy of the scenario must be submitted.

Art. 33. When it is desired to alter the items of number 2 or 7, Paragraph 1 of Article 24, or of number 2, paragraph 1 of Article 25, in respect to a motion picture which has passed the censorship, permission must be obtained from the censorship government office which censored the motion picture.

Art. 34. The censorship government office shall charge the following fees for the censorship provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Motion Picture Law:

1. For those censored by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, 1.2 Sen per meter or fraction thereof. However, for foreign motion pictures, 1.8 Sen per meter or fraction thereof.

2. For those motion pictures for the reproduction of which censorship application is made by the same applicant within three months after the motion picture was censored by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, and for those motion pictures for which censorship application is made within six months after the expiration of the valid period of censorship, 0.6 Sen per meter or fraction thereof. However, for foreign motion pictures, 0.9 Sen per meter or fraction thereof.

3. For the motion pictures censored by the local governors, 1.2 Sen per meter or fraction thereof.

If deemed necessary from the standpoint of public interests, the censorship government offices may exempt the payment of fees. The fees prescribed in Paragraph 1 shall be paid in revenue stamps placed on the censorship application.

Art. 35. The motion pictures to be shown in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 15, of the Motion Picture Law, shall be cultural motion pictures and current events motion pictures recognized by the Education Minister.

By cultural motion pictures mentioned in the preceding paragraph is meant those which contribute to the building up of national spirit and advancement of the people's intelligence, but do not include dramatic motion pictures. By current events motion pictures is meant those which photographed current events and which enable the people to gain essential knowledge regarding the situation at home and abroad.

Motion picture exhibitors shall show in each show more than one reel of the motion picture mentioned in Paragraph 1. However, no cultural motion picture need be shown in the case where motion pictures are shown in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 15 of the Motion Picture Law, or in case recommended motion pictures mentioned in Article 16 are shown.

The cultural motion pictures to be shown in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not be less than 250 meters in length.

Art. 36. Any one who desires to obtain the recognition of a cultural motion picture in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding article must file with the Education Minister an application for recognition containing the items prescribed in number 1 to 4 of Paragraph 1, Article 25, together with two copies each of the motion picture to be recognized and of the scenario (one copy of which should contain the censorship stamp as per Form 8).

Art. 37. When recognition is given in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 35, a recognition stamp, Form 9 in the case of a cultural motion picture and Form 10 in the case of a current events motion picture, shall be affixed to the scenario of the motion picture to which censorship stamp Form 8 had been affixed.

Art. 38. The period of validity of the recognition granted in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 35 shall be the same as that of the censorship of the motion picture in question.

Art. 39. Under special circumstances, the Education Minister may cancel the recognition that had been granted in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 35.

When the recognition is cancelled in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the recognition stamp which had been placed on the scenario of the motion picture in question shall be stricken off.

Art. 40. When a censorship stamp has been re-stamped on the scenario in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 32 in respect to the motion picture which has been recognized in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 35, the scenario in question must be submitted without delay to the Education Minister and an application must be made for the re-stamping of the recognition stamp, either Form 9 or 10.

Art. 41. When the local governor desires to have a motion picture shown in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 15, of the Motion Picture Law, he shall fix the period of show to not more than a week at a time. However, the period of show shall not exceed a total of six weeks in a year.

Art. 42. No motion picture exhibitor operating a regular showhouse shall be permitted to show more than a total of fifty foreign motion pictures at any single showhouse throughout a year.

In case dramatic foreign motion pictures which have been previously shown are shown again at the same showhouse by the motion picture exhibitor mentioned in the preceding paragraph, such pictures shall not be included in the number prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

When the showing of dramatic foreign motion pictures is newly started during the course of a year, the number prescribed in Paragraph 1 shall be calculated on a monthly allotment basis.

Art. 43. No motion picture exhibitor operating a regular showhouse shall be permitted to hold a show for more than two hours and a half at a time.

The time required to show a cultural motion picture in a part of more than 150 meters long shall not be included in the time prescribed in the preceding paragraph, provided that this shall not exceed thirty minutes.

The time required to show a current Events motion picture in a part of more than 274 meters long shall not be included in the time prescribed in Paragraph 1, provided that this shall not exceed thirty minutes.

The time required to show a motion picture under order in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 15, of the Motion Picture Law, shall not be included in the time prescribed in Paragraph 1, provided that this shall not exceed thirty minutes.

The time exempted from inclusion in the time prescribed in Paragraph 1 by virtue of the provisions of the preceding three paragraphs shall not exceed a total of thirty minutes.

Art. 44. Motion picture exhibitors and others who show motion pictures shall not be permitted to project at a speed of more than 27.4 meters per minute.

Art. 45. Motion picture exhibitors and others who show motion pictures shall not be permitted to project them unless they use projectors equipped with an automatic safety switch.

Art. 46. Motion picture exhibitors and others who show motion pictures shall not be permitted to admit persons under 14 years of age into showhouses except in the case where motion pictures which passed the censorship provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Motion Picture Law and which have been recognized by the Education Minister (the local governor in respect to the motion pictures which passed the censorship conducted by the local governor) as educationally harmless to juveniles. However, this shall not be applicable to children under six years of age who are accompanied by guardians.

Art. 47. When the recognition prescribed in the preceding Article has been given, a recognition stamp, as per Form 11, shall be affixed to the scenario of the motion picture to which the censorship stamp, as per Form 8, had been affixed. However, this may be omitted when the recognition has been given by the local governor.

The period of validity of the recognition prescribed in the preceding article shall be the same as that of the censorship of the motion picture in question.

The provisions of Articles 39 and 40 shall be correspondingly applicable to the recognition prescribed in the preceding article.

Art. 48. Motion picture exhibitors and others who show motion pictures shall not be permitted to allow persons who have not obtained projector's license from the local governors to manipulate projectors. However, this shall not be applicable to the case where slow-combustible motion pictures are shown.

Motion picture exhibitors and others who show motion pictures shall use two projectors and they shall employ three or more persons who have obtained a license for handling projectors in the case where ordinarily projection is carried on continuously for more than six hours, and two or more such persons in other cases.

Art. 49. When the name and address are to be stated in the application or report to be submitted in accordance with this Ordinance, the title, principal place of business, and the names and addresses of the representatives must be stated in the case of a legal person.

Art. 50. Those who have violated the provisions of Article 3, Article 4, Paragraph 1 of Article 11, or Article 33 shall be fined.

Art. 51. Motion picture producers or distributors, or owners of motion pictures which have passed censorship, shall not be exempted from punishment on the ground that the acts were committed without their order, when their representatives, head of family, family members, inmates, employees, and others engaged in their business have committed the violations of the preceding Article in connection with their business.

Art. 52. The punitive regulations of Article 50 shall be applicable to the directors and other executive officers in the case of legal persons, and to the statutory representatives in the case of minors and incompetents. However, this shall not be applicable to minors who possess the same ability as adults in connection with their business.

Supplementary Regulations

Art. 53. This Ordinance shall be enforced from the date of its promulgation. (T.N., Translation of proviso is omitted herefrom because it is no longer relevant).

Articles 54 to 59. (T.N., Omitted herefrom because no longer relevant).